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executive, and the supreme court. The first two chapters outline the policy of Congress, chapter I containing an account of the passage of the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, and chapter II the history of anti-trust legislation since 1890. Chapter III presents the views and policies of the executives from President Harrison to President Taft, inclusive. The supreme court, however, has done more, our author believes, than the legislative or executive branches in outlining a policy towards monopoly, and, therefore, in chapter IV all the cases bearing upon the trust problem decided by the supreme court are briefly analyzed. It is hardly to be wondered at, in view of such an elaborate program, that the real significance of some of these decisions has not been perceived. For example, in the abstract of *United States v. Reading Company, et al.*, the author has missed the main point. The principal contention of the government in this case was that certain railroad and coal companies had entered into a combination general in scope, by means of which they monopolized the anthracite coal trade. The supreme court dismissed this charge, holding the case to be "barren of *documentary* evidence of solidarity." The supreme court did declare certain minor acts of the combination unlawful, but the combination itself was not dissolved, as the author's account would lead us to believe.

Chapter V well summarizes the earlier chapters. The conclusion is reached "that the government shows no evidence of ever having undertaken seriously a study of the trust problem, such as would be necessary for the formation of a definite and enlightened policy. Broadly speaking, Congress has accomplished nothing of note since the passage of the act of 1890; the executive has been largely impotent; and the supreme court, while displaying a growing, and finally well-nigh complete, grasp of the economic problems involved, has because of limitations inherent in its nature and functions, been unable to cope in a constructive way with the vast problem which confronts the country."

ELIOT JONES.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

KNEELAND, G. J. *Commercialized Prostitution in New York City.* Pp. xii, 334. Price, \$1.30. New York: The Century Company, 1913.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM. *Prostitution in Europe.* Pp. ix, 455. Price, \$1.30. New York: The Century Company, 1914.

Some two or three years ago Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chanced to be chairman of a special grand jury investigating the white slave traffic in New York City. One result of this was the formation by Mr. Rockefeller and a few others of the bureau of social hygiene. The two volumes here referred to are the first publications of that bureau.

Mr. Kneeland approached his task in New York with the experience gained in a similar investigation made in Chicago a few years ago. In this volume we find a complete description of the existing situation in New York City and the relation it bears to the authorities. A large number of narrative accounts taken from actual life are given from the statements of victims of the evil. A

supplementary chapter of the greatest value is added on the study of prostitutes committed from New York City to the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills by Miss Katherine B. Davis, then Superintendent of the reformatory, now commissioner of corrections in New York City. Altogether, the volume forms one of the most valuable studies of this disagreeable but intensely important subject produced in this country. It would be easy to bring certain criticisms to bear. It is obviously impossible for any one investigator to cover the entire field. Mr. Kneeland was therefore obliged to depend upon the reports of many subordinates, some of whom might easily have exaggerated unconsciously the things they saw. This would be particularly true with reference to the conditions existing in the large department stores. As a matter of fact, certain of these stores have rather successfully challenged some of the statements made. Such weaknesses, however, are probably of minor importance, and the information may be accepted as generally reliable.

The second volume by Dr. Flexner furnishes a complete study of European policies and results. Dr. Flexner spent about a year in Europe, another year in working up his material. He traveled from London to Budapest, and was given opportunities to see the details of governmental agencies. He found that everywhere there was admitted failure to secure the hygienic results that had been anticipated by the physical examination of prostitutes. Moreover, in most places he found the laboratory facilities antiquated, and sometimes so meagre that the examination was little more than a farce. He saw that the time given to each patient was too brief to give definite results. Moreover, in contrasting a city like London which does not believe in the continental method they found the situation quite as good and in some results better. Segregation he considers a failure. He found everywhere indications of a progressive policy looking toward the elevation of moral standards and toward the suppression rather than the regulation of prostitution. This material is presented in agreeable and convincing fashion. One is impressed by the size of the problem and the terrific misery it produces. By way of criticism, I might add that one gets the notion that Dr. Flexner had his mind made up in advance as to the things he would find. The tabular arrangement of the book is open to the objection that the material with reference to any one city is scattered throughout the various chapters.

There is today so much sentimental discussion of the evils of sexual immorality that it is very encouraging to find a bureau which is seeking to put forth plain, unvarnished facts and allow them to speak for themselves. The two volumes here considered form a very important contribution to the literature on the subject.

CARL KELSEY.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

LAIDLER, HARRY W. *Boycotts and the Labor Struggle*. Pp. 488. Price, \$2.00. New York: John Lane Company, 1914.

In view of the fact that bills are at present before Congress expressly exempting labor bodies from the operation of anti-trust laws and placing